

Assignment 7

Textbook Assignment: "The Dry-Cleaning Operation," chapter 6, pages 6-1 through 6-30.

Learning Objective: Identify the organization of the dry-cleaning plant and the factors relating to the scheduling of operations.

- 7-1. The number of personnel assigned to the dry-cleaning plant is based on which of the following factors?
1. The number of enlisted personnel aboard ship
 2. The amount of dry cleaning to be handled and the amount of equipment
 3. The number of officers and chief petty officers assigned to the ship
 4. All of the above
- 7-2. The final approval of what individual is required before any work is authorized in the dry-cleaning plant after normal working hours?
1. The dry-cleaning supervisor
 2. The ship's store officer
 3. The leading Ship's Serviceman
 4. The duty supply officer
- 7-3. Aboard ship, the dry-cleaning plant should be able to process how many pounds of dry cleaning per person per week?
1. 1 pound
 2. 6 pounds
 3. 12 pounds
 4. 24 pounds
- 7-4. What is the purpose of scheduling work by material groups in the dry-cleaning plant?
1. To save on drying time
 2. To set up uniform schedules more easily
 3. To make sure similar items are cleaned together
 4. To make the job of the divisional laundry petty officer easier
- 7-5. Under normal conditions, how long should it take to dry-clean one load of articles at rated capacity?
1. 30 minutes
 2. 50 minutes
 3. 60 minutes
 4. 90 minutes
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- Learning Objective: Identify the procedures for receiving and identifying lots in the dry-cleaning operation.
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- 7-6. Work received in the dry-cleaning plant should be completed within what maximum time period?
1. 1 day
 2. 2 days
 3. 3 days
 4. 1 week

- 7-7. What is the maximum amount of work you should receive in the dry-cleaning plant daily when operating under normal conditions?
1. The amount of work that can be completed in 1 workday
 2. 2 days' work
 3. 3 days' work
 4. 1 week's work
- 7-8. To eliminate delays in processing dry-cleaning articles, what action is required of each division in regard to the delivery of dry-cleaning articles?
1. Set a required delivery time
 2. Have the dry cleaning delivered in separate laundry net bags
 3. Have divisional laundry delivered twice daily
 4. Have divisional laundry delivered every day
- 7-9. What is a difference between methods A and B for receiving and identifying dry-cleaning articles?
1. The customer fills out the dry-cleaning list in A; the receiving clerk in B
 2. The receiving clerk tags the articles in B; no tagging is done in A
 3. The receiving clerk fills out the dry-cleaning list in B; the customer in A
 4. The customer tags each article in A; no tagging is done in B
- 7-10. To help save time and work and prevent the possibility of misplacing items of clothing, which of the following actions should dry-cleaning personnel take?
1. Train each other in only one phase of the dry-cleaning operation
 2. Receive and issue dry-cleaning articles in a space other than the assembly room
 3. Use a dry-cleaning list
 4. Process one individual's bundle at a time
- 7-11. Occasionally, uniform accessories are left on the dry-cleaning articles sent to the dry-cleaning plant. During what portion of the dry-cleaning process will these accessories be removed?
1. Classification
 2. Receipt
 3. Inspection
 4. Marking
- 7-12. What should be done with foreign objects found in the pockets of articles sent for dry-cleaning?
1. Give them to the immediate supervisor
 2. Notify the customer to pick them up
 3. Put them in an envelope and staple the envelope to the dry-cleaning list
 4. Remove them but put them back in the pocket before returning the uniform article to the customer
- 7-13. When classifying articles for dry cleaning, which of the following factors should you give the most consideration?
1. The age of the article
 2. The weight of the material
 3. The color and lint quality
 4. The size of the article
- 7-14. How many pounds of dry-cleaning work should be cleaned for each gallon of dry-cleaning solvent?
1. 200 pounds
 2. 350 pounds
 3. 400 pounds
 4. 450 pounds
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- Learning Objective: Identify the procedures for safe use and handling of dry-cleaning solvent.
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- 7-15. The safe handling and use of dry-cleaning solvents are described in which of the following instructions?
1. BUMEDINST 6260.12A
 2. NAVRESSOINST 4067.4
 3. OPNAVINST 3120.32
 4. OPNAVINST 5100.20

7-16. In using or handling dry-cleaning solvent, which of the following actions would be considered hazardous?

1. Not inhaling the solvent vapors
2. Stowing the solvent in a well-ventilated space
3. Using solvent in a space with no ventilation
4. Keeping exhaust vents in the dry-cleaning plant clean and free of dirt and lint

7-17. Smoking is permitted in areas where dry-cleaning solvent is being handled.

1. True
2. False

7-18. When a solvent spill occurs in the dry-cleaning plant, what actions should you take to ventilate the space?

1. Close all doors, turn on the supply vent, and secure the exhaust vent
2. Open all doors and secure both the supply and exhaust vents
3. Close all doors and turn on the supply fan
4. Open all doors and turn on the exhaust fan

7-19. Small solvent spills should be cleaned up using which of the following materials?

1. A rag
2. A paper towel
3. A sorbent
4. A mop

7-20. Once a solvent spill is cleaned up, the solvent-laden material will be placed in a closed container and the container disposed of in which of the following ways?

1. Dumped in the dumpster on the pier
2. Disposed of at sea
3. Released to a licensed reclaimer
4. Flushed down the commode

7-21. To eliminate hazards associated with the use of dry-cleaning solvent, which of the following precautions should you take in the dry-cleaning plant?

1. Use the buddy system
2. Operate and maintain dry-cleaning equipment properly
3. Guard against the hazardous properties of the solvent
4. All of the above

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 7-22 THROUGH 7-24, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE MOST APPROPRIATE ACTION TO TAKE FOR THE HEALTH HAZARD ENCOUNTERED IN COLUMN A.

	<u>A. HAZARDS</u>	<u>B. ACTIONS</u>
7-22.	Inhaling the solvent	1. Flush or rinse with water and obtain medical care
7-23.	Contacting the skin with the solvent liquid	2. Wash affected area with plenty of soap and water
7-24.	Splashing solvent liquid into the eyes	3. Remove person from contaminated area to fresh air and start artificial respiration if person stops breathing

7-25. Dry-cleaning solvents should not be stowed near strong alkalis.

1. True
2. False

7-26. Dry-cleaning personnel should receive a physical examination on a schedule determined by what individual?

1. The supply officer
2. The medical officer
3. The ship's store officer
4. The commanding officer

Learning Objective: Identify the general operating procedures for the dry-cleaning machine.

7-27. What is the primary purpose of the distilling unit on the dry-cleaning machine?

1. Cleans the inside of the machine
2. Purifies the solvent
3. Cleans the load of articles
4. Makes solvent

7-28. During what phase of the dry-cleaning cycle is the solvent shut off?

1. At the end of the wash/rinse cycle
2. After the clothes are extracted
3. At the end of the drying cycle
4. After the washer drum fills up with solvent

7-29. What is the desired temperature setting for the dry-cleaning machine?

1. 170°F to 180°F
2. 160°F to 170°F
3. 150°F to 160°F
4. 140°F to 150°F

7-30. What part of the dry-cleaning cycle removes any remaining odors or solvent vapor that may still be in the clothing?

1. Rinse
2. Drying
3. Extract
4. Deodorizing

7-31. What factor determines the length of time the drying cycle will last?

1. The amount of solvent left on the clothing
2. The temperature setting
3. The type of clothing
4. The amount of clothes

Learning Objective: Identify the general operating procedures for the dry-cleaning press.

7-32. Why does the head of the dry-cleaning press have a covering on it?

1. To obtain a smoother pressing job
2. To protect the metal surface of the press head
3. To prevent a gloss finish on pressed articles
4. To protect the buck from scorching

7-33. What action must the operator of the dry-cleaning press perform to supply steam and vacuum to the buck?

1. Push both table-mounted buttons
2. Depress both foot pedals
3. Press the steam handle on the press head in the DOWN position
4. Open the steam vacuum supply line

7-34. The operator of the dry-cleaning press must use both hands to perform which of the following actions?

1. Provide steam to the press head
2. Provide vacuum to the buck
3. Open the press head
4. Close the press head

7-35. When pressing the seat of trousers, where should you place the back seam?

1. Near the front of the buck
2. In the center of the buck
3. Toward the rear of the buck
4. Drawn over the large end of the buck

7-36. When pressing the front portion of the leg, you must make sure the trousers are arranged in what position?

1. The crotch is at the small end of the buck
2. The leg is lying well to the front of the buck
3. The outside of the leg is facing upward
4. The side seams are lying one on the other

7-37. What procedure should you use to press the collar of an officer's uniform coat?

1. Press the inside of the collar first and then the outside
2. press the sides of the collar on the large end of the buck and the center of the collar on the small end
3. Press the inside of the collar center only; leave the ends alone
4. Press each side of the collar with the lapel and press the center separately

7-38. When pressing the right side of the coat back, you should place the bottom seam at least how many inches from the front edge of the buck?

1. 1 inch
2. 2 inches
3. 3 inches
4. 4 inches

7-39. The enlisted men's jumper is always pressed inside out.

1. True
2. False

Learning Objective: Identify the general procedures for operating and using the steam air finisher and automatic pants topper.

7-40. The steam air finisher is used to finish which of the following items?

1. Uniform coats
2. Shirts
3. Trousers
4. Linens

7-41. What control on the steam air finisher is used to control the amount of time air is blown on the clothing article in the manual mode?

1. The air control timer
2. The steam toggle switch
3. The air toggle switch
4. The steam control timer

7-42. What control on the steam air finisher is used to control the amount of time steam is blown through the clothing in the automatic mode?

1. The steam control timer
2. The steam toggle switch
3. The neon signal indicator
4. The air control timer

7-43. In the automatic mode, the air timer on the steam air finisher should be set for what amount of time for most clothing items?

1. 10 seconds
2. 12 seconds
3. 15 seconds
4. 20 seconds

7-44. In the automatic mode, what will occur if the steam or air timer on the steam air finisher is set for 0 or 30?

1. The steam air finisher will not operate
2. The article will be finished slightly wet
3. The article may become damaged
4. The alarm will sound to alert the user to change the timer

7-45. The steam air finisher will stop during the automatic cycle any time the operator steps on the foot switch.

1. True
2. False

7-46. The automatic pants topper is used to finish which of the following items?

1. Trouser legs
2. Shirts
3. Peacoats
4. Trouser tops

7-47. The automatic pants topper uses which of the following pressing aids to press items?

1. Water
2. Air
3. Steam
4. Both 2 and 3 above

Learning Objective: Determine the general procedures for maintaining equipment in the dry-cleaning plant.

7-48. To prevent the buildup of dust and dirt on the dry-cleaning machine, what maintenance action should you take?

1. Apply a light coat of wax to the machine
2. Use a synthetic soap when washing the machine
3. Apply a light coat of silicone to the machine
4. Use a safe solvent to wash the machine

7-49. How often should the foam filter on the dry-cleaning machine be cleaned?

1. After each wash
2. Daily
3. Weekly
4. Monthly

7-50. What is the proper way to clean the foam filter on the dry-cleaning machine?

1. Brush off the excess lint on the foam material, wash with an all-purpose detergent, and squeeze dry
2. Brush off the excess lint from the foam material, wash with clear water, and squeeze dry
3. Vacuum off all excess lint and replace
4. Vacuum off all excess lint, wash with a cleaning solvent, and squeeze dry

7-51. How often should the pump lint strainer be cleaned on the dry-cleaning machine?

1. Weekly
2. Twice monthly
3. Monthly
4. Quarterly

7-52. How many flannel pads should be used to pad the dry-cleaning press?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four

Learning Objective: Identify the characteristics of spots and stains, the job of the spotter, and the tools used to remove spots and stains.

7-53. What is the difference between a spot and a stain?

1. A stain cannot be removed without damage to the fabric; a spot can
2. A stain must be treated before the clothing is cleaned; a spot need not be
3. A stain can be removed without additional treatment; a spot cannot
4. A stain is the result of dry cleaning before spot treatment; a spot is the result of food, blood, grease, and so on

7-54. What should the spotter do if he or she is not certain whether a spot or stain can be removed?

1. Inform the owner it cannot be removed
2. Send the article back to the owner and advise the owner to file a laundry claim
3. Contact the supervisor and obtain advice
4. Return the article to prevent further damage

7-55. The owner of spotted clothing can best assist the dry-cleaning plant by identifying the spot in what manner?

1. Drawing a chalk circle around the spot on the clothing
2. Washing the clothing before it is sent to the dry-cleaning plant
3. Tagging the clothing with a label bearing the word SPOT
4. Attaching a note to the clothing telling the cause of the spot

7-56. The screened area of the main spotting board is used for which of the following purposes?

1. Tamping
2. Applying spotting agents
3. Flushing
4. All of the above

7-57. How often should the screened area on the main spotting board be taken apart and cleaned?

1. Daily
2. Twice weekly
3. Weekly
4. Monthly

7-58. What is the spatula used for?

1. To manipulate chemicals
2. To soften the stain
3. To help the chemical penetrate the stain
4. Each of the above

7-59. What spotting equipment has a flushing and tamping area like the main spotting board and is used when working out stains on sleeves and other small areas?

1. The sleeveboard
2. The garment tray
3. The chemical tray
4. The blotter

7-60. What material is used to pick up the remaining moisture around a spot that was removed?

1. Cheesecloth
2. Toweling
3. Blotter
4. Chamois

7-61. What material is used by the spotter to test the resistance of dyes in fabrics to the chemicals on the spotting agents?

1. Cheesecloth
2. Toweling
3. Blotter
4. Chamois

Learning Objective: Identify spots and stains and explain the procedures used for removing them.

7-62. The location of the spot or stain may be beneficial to the spotter in identifying what caused it.

1. True
2. False

7-63. What is the purpose of performing a solvent test?

1. To determine if a spot or stain should be removed by water or dry solvent
2. To determine what type of spot is on the clothing
3. To test the resistance of dyes on the clothing
4. To soften the spot or stain for easier removal

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 7-64 THROUGH 7-67, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE SPOTTING METHOD DESCRIBED IN COLUMN A.

	A. DESCRIPTIONS	B. METHODS
7-64.	Two or more substances combined to produce one or more new substances	1. Emulsification 2. Chemical action 3. Solution
7-65.	The adding of substances to help the solvent in the removal of stains	4. Mechanical action
7-66.	The mixing of two substances, one of which is the solvent	
7-67.	The use of a brush, spatula, and so forth, to work a cleansing agent into the fabric to remove a stain	

SPOTTING CHEMICALS

- A. Oxalic acid
- B. Sodium chloride
- C. Acetone
- D. Ammonia

Figure 7A

● IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 7-68 THROUGH 7-71, REFER TO FIGURE 7A, WHICH LISTS CHEMICALS USED TO REMOVE SPOTS AND STAINS.

- 7-68. What chemical is useful in removing rust?
- 1. A
 - 2. B
 - 3. C
 - 4. D
- 7-69. What chemical should the spotter use to remove fruit stains?
- 1. A
 - 2. B
 - 3. C
 - 4. D

- 7-70. When the spotter has removed a stain with hydrochloric acid, what chemical should be used to neutralize the action of the acid?

- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. D

- 7-71. To remove stains resulting from resins, paints, or nail polish, what chemical is used?

- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. D

- 7-72. Before using a solvent to treat a spot or stain, you should first determine whether the solvent will harm the article by testing it in a hidden portion of the clothing.

- 1. True
- 2. False

- 7-73. When using chemical agents, you should remove the agent immediately after applying it to the clothing.

- 1. True
- 2. False

- 7-74. What part of the spatula should be used by the spotter in removing spots?

- 1. The front end
- 2. The rounded end
- 3. The flat center
- 4. The tip of the point

- 7-75. A spatula may NOT be safely used on which of the following materials?

- 1. Synthetic
- 2. Cotton
- 3. Linen
- 4. Wool